



## Corrigendum

# VLCD plus dietary and behavioural support versus support alone in the treatment of severe obesity. A randomised two-year clinical trial

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JS:son Torgerson, L Lissner, AK Lindroos, H Kruijer and L Sjöström, *Int J Obes* 1997; **21**: 987–994

In our paper on VLCD treatment of obese men and women, statistical evaluations based on the  $\chi^2$ -method have unfortunately been performed in an incorrect way. This mainly relates to Figure 4 in which the bars as such are correct but, contrary to what is stated in the legend, the bars are not significantly different. In Table 1b the  $\chi^2$ -test for persons per household is non-significant and  $\chi^2$ -analyses in text without reference to tables and figures are insignificant.

Main results as reflected by remaining figures, tables, abstract and conclusion are not influenced by

the  $\chi^2$ -tests. Thus the main conclusion is still true that in obese males an initial 12-week strict VLCD-treatment followed by conventional dietary guidance results in significantly ( $P = 0.05$ ) larger weight reduction at two years ( $-15.5 \pm 17.2$  kg) than conventional dietary counselling over the whole two-year period ( $-5.3 \pm 9.8$  kg). This positive effect of VLCD was not observed in women.

We indeed regret having introduced difficulties for the readers in properly interpreting our results.

Göteborg, 5 December 1997

JS:son Torgerson, L Lissner, AK Lindroos,  
H Kruijer and L Sjöström